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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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BANCO DE SEGUROS DEL ESTADO, :

Plaintiff, :

-against- :

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION, :

Defendant. :

-----x

and

-----x
FELIX ARTURO STIEGWARDT, et al., :

Plaintiffs, :

-against- :

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION, :

Defendant. :

-----x

06 Civ. 2427 (LAP)

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

06 Civ. 3739 (LAP)

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

LORETTA A. PRESKA, United States District Judge:

The motions under consideration are from the two above-captioned related cases (the "Banco de Seguros Action" and the "Stiegwardt Action") involving the same Defendant International Finance Corporation ("IFC").¹ Both

¹ Epson Bruce et al. v. International Finance Corp., No. 06 Civ. 8191 (S.D.N.Y.) (the "Bruce Action") is a related case assigned to this Court, but the parties have stipulated to stay that proceeding pending the outcome of the related actions addressed in this Memorandum and Order. By Order

(continued on next page)

cases arise from the same set of facts and concern the failure of Banco de Montevideo SA ("Banco Montevideo"), a Uruguayan bank. As the motions are essentially identical, both parties incorporate arguments from one case into the other in their submissions, and Plaintiffs are represented by the same counsel, both motions will be resolved in this Memorandum and Order.

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Banco de Seguros del Estado ("Banco de Seguros") is an entity that owns or owned bonds or other commercial paper or has or had a deposit account with Banco Montevideo or with any of the financial or banking entities related to Banco Montevideo. (Banco de Seguros Complaint, ("BS Compl."), filed January 9, 2006, attached as Ex. 1 to Notice of Removal [Dkt. No. 1, 06 Civ. 2427], ¶ 4.) The other Plaintiffs are individuals who own or owned bonds or other commercial paper or have or had a deposit account with Banco Montevideo or with any of the financial or banking entities related to Banco Montevideo. (Stiegwardt Complaint, ("Stiegwardt Compl."), filed December 27, 2005,

(continued from prior page)
dated October 23, 2006, the late District Judge Richard Conway Casey granted the parties' application for a stay in the Bruce Action. (See Dkt. No. 4, 06 Civ. 8191.)

attached as Ex. 1 to Notice of Removal [Dkt. No. 1, 06 Civ. 3739], ¶ 4.) Defendant IFC is an international organization, allegedly liable by virtue of its ownership through shares of Banco Montevideo and by its entitlement to participation through appointment of a Director on the Board of Directors of Banco Montevideo. (BS Compl. ¶ 5.)²

Plaintiffs filed the Stiegwardt Complaint in the New York State Supreme Court, New York County, on August 29, 2005, and the Banco de Seguros Complaint in the same court on or about January 9, 2006. IFC removed the Banco de Seguros Action on March 28, 2006, and the Stiegwardt Action on May 16, 2006, to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) and 22 U.S.C. § 282f. (See Dkt. No. 1, 06 Civ. 2427; Dkt. No. 1, 06 Civ. 3739, respectively.)³

² As the two complaints, the Banco de Seguros Complaint and the Steigwardt Complaint, are essentially identical in their allegations and differ only in the description of the Plaintiffs, the Court will refer to only one Complaint, the Banco de Seguros Complaint, for the factual background.

³ IFC also removed the Bruce Action to this Court on October 6, 2006. (See Dkt. No. 1, 06 Civ. 8191.) A case captioned Stiegwardt, et al. v. International Finance Corp., No. 06 Civ. 2426 (S.D.N.Y.) was also removed by IFC on March 28, 2006. By Order entered on May 22, 2006, the parties consented to the discontinuance of that action. (See Dkt. No. 4, 06 Civ. 2426.)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Banco Montevideo

Banco Montevideo, previously owned by Deutsche Bank A.G., was sold in or about 1992 to the Periano Family with the Periano Family's assumption of operational control in February 1993, controlling 99% of the voting shares. (BS Compl. ¶¶ 6-7.) Since the beginning of 2001, the government of Uruguay had detected a pattern of insider dealings where Banco Montevideo allegedly had extended large and unsecured loans to individuals and companies related to its management and shareholders. (BS Compl. ¶ 14.) The group of companies and individuals with shared interests and ownership of Banco Montevideo later came to be known as "Grupo Velox," or the "Velox Group," of which Banco Montevideo allegedly was the center. (BS Compl. ¶¶ 8, 16.) On February 25, 2002, the Uruguayan Government's Banking Agency, the Central Bank of Uruguay instructed its supervisory panel to keep a close watch on activities of Banco Montevideo and to report back to the Agency periodically. (BS Compl. ¶ 17.) Upon that supervision, the panel discovered that Banco Montevideo had given improper loans to insiders, and, by resolution dated April 25, 2002, the Central Bank of Uruguay gave Banco Montevideo ninety

days to revoke and collect on those loans, and to increase its capital by \$45,000,000. (BS Compl. ¶ 18.) On June 7, 2002, the Superintendent of Institutions of Financial Intermediation, the supervisory branch of the Central Bank of Uruguay, informed the government agency that the irregularities at Banco Montevideo had not been corrected and in fact had grown worse. (BS Compl. ¶ 21.) Many of the improper transactions allegedly were carried out through the transfer and shuffling of funds using accounts held by Banco Montevideo in the United States, including Deutsche Bank New York and Brown Brothers Harriman. (BS Compl. ¶ 25.) On December 31, 2002, the Central Bank ordered the liquidation of Banco Montevideo, with its sibling, Banco La Caja Obrera. (BS Compl. ¶ 28.) The Peirano family, the principal owners of the Velox Group and the individuals allegedly running the scheme within the Velox Group, were all criminally indicted in Uruguay and Paraguay as a consequence.⁴ (BS Compl. ¶ 30.)

⁴ Jorge Peirano Faccio, the family patriarch, passed away while incarcerated. (BS Compl. ¶ 31.) Three of Peirano Faccio's sons (Jorge, Jose, and Dante Peirano Basso), also principals of the Velox Group and shareholders and directors of the Velox Group's companies, are still in jail. (BS Compl. ¶ 32.) Juan Peirano Basso, at the time of the filing of the Banco de Seguros Complaint, was an international fugitive with a pending arrest warrant against him. (BS Compl. ¶ 33.)

The Uruguayan Congressional investigation found that directors and shareholders willfully and intentionally carried out transactions and operations which were undetected by the internal and external controls and which breached all existing rules and requirements as to banking procedures and the trust of the bank's customers. (BS Compl. ¶¶ 34-42.) In addition, there is evidence of an economic group comprised of different participating and connected companies as revealed from criminal court actions, which demonstrated common ownership among the various entities. (BS Compl. ¶¶ 51-64.)

Background on IFC

IFC is a public international organization established by international agreement in the forms of Articles of Agreement among its member countries, including the United States of America and the Republic of Uruguay, and is the private sector arm of the World Bank Group. (See Basic Facts About IFC, <http://www.ifc.org/about>, ¶ 2, attached as Ex. 1 to Declaration of Francis A. Vasquez, Jr., dated May 1, 2006 ("Vasquez Decl."); IFC 2005 Annual Report, Vol. I at inside cover page, attached as Ex. 2 to Vasquez Decl.)⁵

⁵ For the reasons discussed infra, the Court may consider these materials in connection with the resolution of these motions to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

IFC provides loans, equity investments, advice, and technical assistance to promote sustainable projects in developing member countries. (Vasquez Decl., Ex. 1 at ¶¶ 1-3; Vasquez Decl., Ex. 2 Vol. I at 2, Vol. II at 2.) The United States was a founding member of IFC, and Congress authorized the President to accept membership for the United States in IFC. See 22 U.S.C. § 282. Pursuant to the International Organizations Immunities Act of 1945 ("IOIA"), 22 U.S.C. § 288, the President, by Executive Order, "designate[d] [IFC] as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the said International Organizations Immunities Act." Executive Order 10680, 21 Fed. Reg. 7647 (Oct. 2, 1956). IFC's headquarters is in Washington, D.C., and that is its sole office in the United States. (Vasquez Decl., Ex. 2, Vol. II at 146; Articles of Agreement, Art. IV § 8, attached as Ex. C to IFC's Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion to Dismiss the Complaint ("IFC Memo").)⁶

⁶ The relevant portion of the Articles of Agreement states: "The principal office of the Corporation shall be in the same locality as the principal office of the [World] Bank."

Allegations against IFC

The Complaints allege that Defendant IFC is a company domiciled and doing business in New York, who at relevant times, was also a shareholder of Banco Montevideo and a member of the Velox Group. (BS Compl. ¶¶ 1, 5.)

Plaintiffs' claims against IFC arise from the fact that IFC owned 9.16% of the capital shares of Banco Montevideo. (BS Compl. ¶ 98.) The Complaints allege that the criminal activities engaged in at Banco Montevideo and the ultimate collapse of Banco Montevideo occurred under IFC's "watch," when IFC had failed to supervise the functioning of the bank and neglected to appoint a Director as its investment agreement authorized it to do. (BS Compl. ¶¶ 82, 83, 86, 100, 102.) Plaintiffs claim that under the governing laws, the owners of Banco Montevideo who did appoint board members to represent their interest, along with the owners who had the power and opportunity to appoint board members, are liable for the violations of the Board of Directors of Banco Montevideo in the Board's failure to implement, monitor, and enforce the proper policies and procedures to safeguard Banco Montevideo's assets. (BS Compl. ¶ 97.)

DISCUSSION

Legal Standard for Rule 12(b)(1)

"A case is properly dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1) when the district court lacks the statutory or constitutional power to adjudicate it." Makarova v. United States, 201 F.3d 110, 113 (2d Cir. 2000). A plaintiff bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that subject matter jurisdiction exists. See McNutt v. General Motors Acceptance Corp., 298 U.S. 178, 189 (1936); Luckett v. Bure, 290 F.3d 493, 496 (2d Cir. 2002). Jurisdictional allegations must be shown affirmatively and may not be inferred favorably to the party asserting them. See In re Nat. Australia Bank Secs. Litig., No. 03 Civ. 6537, 2006 WL 3844465, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 25, 2006) (citing Shipping Fin. Servs. Corp. v. Drakos, 140 F.3d 129, 131 (2d Cir. 1998)).

On a motion to dismiss which challenges the Court's subject matter jurisdiction, the Court may consider evidence outside the pleadings, such as affidavits. See State Employees Bargaining Agent Coalition v. Rowland, 494 F.3d 71, 77 n.4 (2d Cir. 2007) (citing Antares Aircraft, L.P. v. Fed. Rep. of Nigeria, 948 F.2d 90, 96 (2d Cir. 1991)); see also Bldg. and Constr. Trades Counsel v.

Downtown Dev., Inc., 448 F.3d 138, 150 (2d Cir. 2006) (citing Lockett v. Bure, 290 F.3d 493, 496-97 (2d Cir. 2002)). The allegations of the Complaint are not accorded any special treatment in such determinations. See, e.g., APWU v. Potter, 343 F.3d 619, 627 (2d Cir. 2003). The Court may also consider materials of which the plaintiff had notice and relied upon in framing his complaint, as well as materials of which judicial notice may be taken. See Fed. R. Evid. 201; Kavowras v. N.Y. Times Co., 328 F.3d 50, 57 (2d Cir. 2003); Cortec Indus., Inc. v. Sum Holding L.P., 949 F.2d 42, 48 (2d Cir. 1991).

Jurisdiction Over IFC

The IOIA provides that "[i]nternational organizations, their property and their assets, wherever located, and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy the same immunity from suit and every form of judicial process as is enjoyed by foreign governments, except to the extent that such organizations may expressly waive their immunity for the purpose of any proceedings or by the terms of any contract." 22 U.S.C. § 288a(b) (2005). As noted in the factual background above, IFC qualifies as an "international organization" under the IOIA, because it was designated by Executive Order 10680 as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the

privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the IOIA. The IOIA and IFC's enabling legislation provide a comprehensive statutory scheme governing jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, venue, removal, and property attachment in suits against IFC. See, e.g., 22 U.S.C. §§ 288a(b) (providing that international organizations, their property and assets enjoy the same immunity from suit and every form of judicial process enjoyed by foreign governments); 288a(c) (providing that property and assets of international organizations are immune from search and confiscation, and archives of international organizations are inviolable); 282f (granting original jurisdiction over any action to which IFC is a party to the U.S. district court in which IFC's principal office in the United States is located, providing that IFC is deemed to be an inhabitant of that district, providing venue for such actions in that district, and authorizing removal of any such action from State Court to the federal district court). By enacting the IOIA and incorporating IFC's Articles of Agreement into the United States Code, Congress expressly conferred a grant of immunity on IFC that eliminates this Court's competence to hear Plaintiffs' claims and which, as discussed below, has not been waived for these types of claims.

In Atkinson v. Inter-American Development Bank, 156 F.3d 1335, 1341 (D.C. Cir. 1998), the D.C. Circuit held that an international organization's immunity under the IOIA is absolute and is co-extensive with the absolute immunity accorded to foreign sovereigns in 1945. See also Verlinden B.V. v. Central Bank of Nigeria, 461 U.S. 480, 486 (1983) (noting that "the United States generally granted foreign sovereigns complete immunity from suit in courts of this country" until 1952, when the restrictive theory of sovereign immunity was adopted by the U.S. State Department); DeLetelier v. Republic of Chile, 748 F.2d 790, 796 (2d Cir. 1984) (same).

As an international organization, the absolute immunity IFC possesses is subject to only two limitations: (1) express waiver by the international organization contained in the Articles of Agreement or contract and (2) a modification of the Executive Order of the President. Mendaro v. World Bank, 717 F.2d 610, 613 (D.C. Cir. 1983). There has been no modification of the Executive Order of the President pertaining to IFC. If there is no waiver of immunity under the Articles of Agreement, then the Court may not accept jurisdiction over the claim. Id. at 614; see also Weinstock v. Asian Dev. Bank, No. 105 Civ. 174, 2005

WL 1902858, at *3 (D.D.C. July 13, 2005) (subject matter jurisdiction is "proper only if immunity has been waived").

Article VI, section 3 of IFC's Articles of Agreement contains a limited waiver of immunity from suit. Section 3 states in relevant part that "[a]ctions may be brought against the Corporation only in a court of competent jurisdiction in the territories of a member in which the Corporation has an office, has appointed an agent for the purpose of accepting service or notice of process or has issued or guaranteed securities." (Articles of Agreement, Art. VI § 3, Ex. C of IFC Memo at 9.) Pursuant to 22 U.S.C. § 282g, the provisions of Article VI, sections 2 through 9, "shall have full force and effect in the United States and its Territories and possessions upon acceptance of membership by the United States in, and the establishment of, the Corporation."

In Mendaro, the plaintiff sued the World Bank claiming employment discrimination and retaliation. The plaintiff argued that the World Bank had waived its immunity from suit under its Articles of Agreement. The D.C. Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal of the case based on the World Bank's immunity. In doing so, the Mendaro court explained the scope of the World Bank's Articles of Agreement, which are identical to those of IFC, stating

that it was "unable to read the [waiver provision] . . . as evincing an intent by the members of the Bank to establish a blanket waiver of immunity from every type of suit not expressly prohibited by reservations [in that article]." 717 F.2d at 615.⁷ The D.C. Circuit interpreted the waiver provision narrowly, holding that the waiver applied only to "suits by [IFC's] debtors, creditors, bondholders, and those other potential plaintiffs to whom [IFC] would have to subject itself to suit in order to achieve its chartered objectives." Id.; see also Atkinson, 156 F.3d at 1338 (holding that "immunity should be construed as not waived unless the particular type of suit would further the [organization's] objectives" and affirming dismissal of suit against Inter-American Development Bank to garnish wages of bank's employee). As noted by the D.C. Circuit in

⁷ The status of the immunities of IFC and of the other World Bank entities is virtually indistinguishable. All were granted immunity by similar Executive Order. See Lutchner S.A. Celulose e Papel v. Inter-Am. Dev. Bank, 382 F.2d 454, 457-58 (D.C. Cir. 1967). Moreover, even the relevant portions of their Articles of Agreement are the same and provide: "Actions may be brought against the [entity] only in a court of competent jurisdiction in the territories of a member in which the [corporation] has an office, has appointed an agent for the purpose of accepting service or notice of process, or has issued or guaranteed securities." Compare Mendaro, 717 F.2d at 614 (quoting World Bank's Articles of Agreement, Article VII, Section 3) and Atkinson, 156 F.3d at 1337 (quoting Inter-American Development Bank's Articles of Agreement, Article XI, section 3), with IFC's Articles of Agreement, Art. VI § 3, Ex. C of IFC Memo at 9.

Mendaro, "the facially broad waiver of immunity contained in the Bank's Articles of Agreement must be narrowly read in light of both national and international law governing the immunity of international organizations." 717 F.2d at 611.

The Waiver of Immunity Provision Does Not Apply to
Plaintiffs' Claims

Plaintiffs argue that IFC waived its immunity by operation of its Articles of Agreement because the Articles have been held to waive immunity for suits brought by "bondholders, creditors, and beneficiaries of its guarantees" according to Lutcher S.A. Celulose E Papel v. Inter-American Dev. Bank, 382 F.3d 454, 456 (D.C. Cir. 1967). However, neither of the Complaints alleges that Plaintiffs are debtors, creditors, or bondholders of IFC; instead the Complaints allege that Plaintiffs are bondholders or depositors of Banco Montevideo or other financial entities of which IFC is not a part. (BS Compl., ¶ 4; Stiegwardt Compl. ¶ 4.) Indeed, the Plaintiffs are neither bondholders nor creditors of IFC nor beneficiaries of any IFC guarantees. None of the cases regarding the IOIA, including Lutcher, have interpreted the waiver of immunity for creditors, bondholders, and guarantee

beneficiaries to extend to those related as tenuously through the theories of vicarious liability argued by Plaintiffs in their Complaints. See Mendaro, 717 F.2d at 617 (stating that “[s]ince the purpose of the immunities accorded international organizations is to enable the organizations to fulfill their functions . . . it is likely that most organizations would be unwilling to relinquish their immunity without receiving a corresponding benefit which would further the organization’s goals”).

Nor are the Plaintiffs the type of other “potential plaintiffs to whom IFC would have to subject itself to suit in order to achieve its chartered objectives.” See Mendaro, 717 F.3d at 615. As set forth in the Articles of Agreement, IFC’s chartered objective is to “further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas” (Articles of Agreement, Art. I, Ex. C of IFC Memo at 1.) Other chartered objectives include working to “assist in financing,” “bring together investment opportunities,” and “help create conditions conducive to[] the flow of private capital” Id. IFC has no direct relationship with Plaintiffs; Plaintiffs are depositors and noteholders of a bank in which IFC held a minority share or of other

financial entities in which IFC has no interest at all. Plaintiffs and IFC have no contracts or agreements between them, Plaintiffs owe no debts to IFC, and IFC owes no debts to them.⁸

In Atlantic Tele-Network Inc. v. Inter-American Dev. Bank, 251 F. Supp. 2d 126, 132 (D.D.C. 2003), the district court addressed whether international organizations waive their IOIA immunity in suits brought by third parties on the basis of a limited waiver identical to the one in

⁸ Plaintiffs' suit might actually interfere with IFC's functions. Plaintiffs allege that IFC failed to protect Banco Montevideo by not involving itself with the corporate governance of a company in which it invested because, the Complaints allege, IFC did not appoint a Director "as it was entitled to" and thus failed to prevent the majority owners from committing fraud and ruining Banco Montevideo. (See BS Compl. ¶¶ 75-78, 86-88, 100-102.) However, Article III, Section 3(iv) of IFC's Articles of Agreement specifically precludes IFC from involving itself in corporate governance matters, providing that "the Corporation shall not assume responsibility for managing any enterprise in which it has invested and shall not exercise voting rights for such purpose or for any other purpose which, in its opinion, properly is within the scope of managerial record." (Articles of Agreement, Art. III § 3(iv), Ex. C of IFC Memo at 3.) Thus, this is not a case like Osseiran v. Int'l Fin. Corp., ___ F. Supp. 2d ___, No. 06 Civ. 336, 2007 WL 2153272, at *2-*4 (D.D.C. July 27, 2007), for example, where the district court held that a waiver of the IFC's immunity was appropriate in the context of a lawsuit arising from IFC's alleged reneging on the sale of its equity investment in an entity to a private investor. There, the district court concluded that "[i]f the IFC were free from being sued for violating both fair dealing and compliance expectations our contract law protects, IFC might scarcely find any investors willing to advance its development efforts." Id. at *4.

Article VI, section 3 of IFC's Articles of Agreement. In that case, Atlantic Tele-Network ("ATN") had entered into a contract with the government of Guyana that provided ATN with the exclusive right to build and service a Guyanan domestic telecommunication system. Id. at 128. After constructing the system and operating it for a few years, ATN discovered that Guyana would be receiving a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank ("IDB") of approximately twenty million dollars to finance construction of a competing telecommunications system in violation of ATN's exclusive license. Id. ATN sued IDB, among others, to enjoin the loan and claimed that IDB waived its immunity on the basis of the limited waiver of immunity in IDB's Charter. Id. at 132.

The district court noted that in Atkinson, the D.C. Circuit had "most recently adopted an interpretation of the Section 3 waiver effectively narrowing its scope to a minimum." Atlantic Tele-Network, 251 F. Supp. 2d at 132. The district court went on to hold that IDB had not waived its immunity from suits such as ATN's, because "were this suit to be allowed, virtually any U.S. citizen with a commercial grievance against a debtor nation could challenge an IDB loan to that nation without any corresponding benefit accruing thereby to the IDB

whatsoever." Id. at 132. Similarly, in this case Plaintiffs are not the types of persons, and their claims are not the types of claims for which IFC has waived immunity in Article VI, section 3 of its Articles of Agreement.

Plaintiffs argue in opposition that IFC has waived immunity by operation of section 5.06 of the Put Option and Tag-Along Agreement among three individuals, Detix S.A., Compagnie D'Investissements S.A., and IFC, which states that the parties agree that a suit against IFC may be brought "in any court of the United States of America." (See Banco de Seguros' Memorandum of Law in Opposition to IFC's Motion to Dismiss ("BS Opp. Memo"); Put Option and Tag Along Agreement, attached as Ex. 1 to BS Opp. Memo.)⁹ However, none of the Plaintiffs was a party to that agreement, and thus Plaintiffs may not enforce any provisions of that agreement against IFC. See Corcovado Music Corp. v. Hollis Music, Inc., 981 F.2d 679, 682-83 (2d Cir. 1993) (party's waiver in contract with counterparty did not constitute a waiver extending to dealings with third parties); Dale v. Banque SCS Alliance S.A., No. 02

⁹ Plaintiffs' opposition memoranda to IFC's motions to dismiss are similar in argument and thus the Court will refer only to Banco de Seguros' opposition memorandum for purposes of both motions.

Civ. 3592, 2004 WL 2389894, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 22, 2004) (waiver in correspondent bank account agreement cannot be construed as blanket waiver by Banque SCS in "any action brought against it by a person who is not a party to the correspondent bank account agreement"). Also, under section 5.06(c), the parties acknowledge that IFC is entitled to immunity under the IOIA, including immunity from trial by jury; the language does not demonstrate an express waiver of immunity for suits by unrelated third parties, such as Plaintiffs here. See also Mendaro, 717 F.2d at 613 (holding that IOIA immunity may be limited when the "organization itself . . . expressly waive[s] its immunity").

IFC is an international organization that enjoys broad immunity under IOIA and pursuant to an Executive Order of the President. The two possibilities for waiver of immunity under the IOIA, as noted above, do not apply to IFC. It is clear that the waiver of immunity provision in the Articles of Agreement of IFC was not meant to be interpreted so broadly as to permit claims by such tenuously related parties as these Plaintiffs.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, because Plaintiffs are not the types of persons, and their claims are not the types of claims for which IFC has waived immunity in Article VI, section 3 of its Articles of Agreement, IFC remains immune from suit in this matter, and IFC's motions to dismiss the Complaints [dkt. no. 7 in 06 Civ. 2427 and dkt. no. 6 in 06 Civ. 3739] under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for lack of subject matter jurisdiction are granted. The Court does not reach IFC's other grounds for dismissal.

Judgment shall be entered accordingly. The Clerk of the Court shall mark these actions closed and deny all pending motions as moot.

SO ORDERED: New York, New York
September 19, 2007


LORETTA A. PRESKA U.S.D.J.